THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 10TH AUGUST.

THE PIONEER has a three column article in defence of the Government action *in re* the Calcutta Corporation. It smells strongly of the Writer's Buildings, and prepares the way for the annihilation of the eye-sore.

OUR CONTEMPORARY of the *Indian Daily News* finds fault with the Native Press, for not having taken up the cause of the poor railway-travellers, sixteen or twenty or even more of whom are not unoften packed in a third class compartment, of a hot June day, although the railway rules nominally limit the number to eight or ten. The third class railway-travellers, in fact the whole of the native public, would, we are sure, feel immensely thankful to our contemporary for thus championing their cause. But [illegible] reflections on the native press, prompted, we are [illegible], by his dislike of the "great outcry made in the Native Press," about the late Justice Nanabhai Haridas episode, are to say the least, wholly gratuitous. The native papers take all possible opportunities of publishing the grievances of the poor third class passengers, with a view of getting them redressed. But to what avail?

SOME EXCITEMENT was lately occasioned at Ems by a man who wanted to attract the attention of Emperor William as he was driving past, by throwing down and shattering an earthen jar. He explained that he wanted to give the Emperor a certain preventive for inundations.

A GERMAN NEWSPAPER publishes, what it calls, "a true account of the death of Prince Frederick Charles," and ascribes the Prince's death to a bullet wound inflicted by his loving spouse and not to appoplexy. Strange are the ways of Western civilization.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR of the Spanish capital has prohibited Dr. Ferran's system of preventing cholera by inoculation. Thousands of people have been inoculated during the last few months. The governor's prohibition has created immense excitement. Inoculation is now believed to be harmful, and ought to have been stopped long ago. It is lucky that no enterprising surgeon-major had taken it into his head to cure us all by introducing the method in India. There is no knowing where the empiric's art will stop.

A PARLIAMENTARY correspondent calls attention to the curious historical fact that Lord Salisbury is the first full-bearded Prime Minister since the dark ages of barbarism. Gladstone, Beaconsfield, Derby, Russell, Palmerston, Aberdeen, Peel, Melbourne, Wellington and so on, were all men with shaven faces.

A VERY GOOD STORY is told about Mr. Spurgeon who has lately turned vegetarian and has been visiting the south of Europe. A sumptuous lunch was given in his honour at San Remo, and Mr. Spurgeon was invited to say "Grace" before the feast began. Casting a rapid glance over the table and observing the profusion of meats and other viands served, the celebrated preacher piously ejaculated, "Lord, we thank thee that we do not often get such a meal as this, else we should be ill?"

MR. A. O'CONNOR asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was true that a large number of deaths from starvation had already occurred in the thannah of Khargram, in the district of Murshidabad, and that a considerable proportion of the population was threatened with death from famine; whether the distress in the Beerbhoom district, especially at Nulhaty, from want of food, want of water, and the increase of cholera was becoming acute; and what the Government proposed to do to meet the distress specially among the high caste and zenana classes who retired to their houses rather than go like coolies, to relief works or soup-kitchens. Lord R. Churchill said in reply: There is no official information at the India Office on this matter; therefore, there may be ground for believing that the statements in the Calcutta newspapers are considerably exaggerated. But we do happen to know that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal when he saw the statement in newspapers ordered a house-to-house visitation in the district, and he found there had been no deaths from starvation, that the health of the district was as good as usual; that there was no application for employment on the relief works, and that the death-rate was lower than usual.

TUESDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

THE HOUSE of Commons has finally passed the Bill for the protection of young girls.

MISS THOBURN OF LUCKNOW, a sister of the Reverend Dr. Thoburn, has been selected to teach Lady Dufferin the Hindustanee language.

THE LATEST weather reports from the tea districts are generally favourable, and the quality of the tea now being made shows a decided improvement on previous manufacture, particularly from Kachar.

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL GRANT, which took place on August 8, was a spectacle of great splendour. Enormus crowds lined the whole route, and a large number of veterans of the Civil War formed part of the cortege, which was on a grand and impressive scale, its length extending upwards of six miles.

THE NATIONAL Acclimatization Society of France, says the *Englishman*, has awarded a first class medal to Mr. H. S. Thomas, of the Madras Civil Service, for his official report to the Madras Government on the Pearl Oyster. The Acclimatization Society of Paris also awarded him, in 1873, a first class medal for his official report on Indian fisheries.

AT A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Bombay Corporation, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik brought forward a motion disapproving of the right lately reserved by the Government to itself of appointing a Deputy Municipal Commissioner at any time. The Rao Saheb contended that the Corporation wanted a deputy for three months only to act during the absence of Mr. Ollivant, and, therefore, the Bill empowering the legislature to appoint the official at any time in future went clearly beyond the wishes of the Corporation, and recognised a new departure in the Municipal Constitution. Mr. Geary, Sir Frank Souter, and Mr. Javerilal were among the speakers who maintained that the Government had no intention whatever of exercising their right on any future occasion against the wishes of the Corporation. Mr. Jehangeer B. Murzban thought the requirements of the case would be fully met by simply recording the Government letter on the subject, and moved an amendment accordingly. The amendment being put to the vote was declared to be carried on a show of hands. A poll was then taken at the instance of the Rao Saheb, with the result was that fourteen votes were recorded in favour of the amendment and eleven against it.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE contributes to the first number of the new *Revue Coloniale Internationale*, which is published by the Amsterdam Association Coloniale Neerlandaise, an article on Imperial Federation. Discussing the proposal for participation by the Colonies in the general defence of the Empire on the condition that they have a voice in determining the Imperial policy, he says:—

"The defence of Canada, Australia, and Southern Africa, in event of the British Empire being engaged in war, has always demanded the anxious fore-thought of British statesmen. This consideration, too, has of late become more urgent than ever, by reason of the expansion of several European Powers in several quarters of the world. Some Powers are founding what may be termed a colonial system. Other Powers are acquiring fresh possessions or developing old possessions. Such acquisitions will bring these Powers into closer proximity than before, or even into actual contact, with the British Colonies. This process, which is likely to be promoted rather than retarded by the course of events, will aggravate the dangers to which the British empire is, from the nature of things, exposed. But from a British point of view there is gain as well as loss. For in event of war these Powers will have vulnerable points in their scattered possessions, on any or all of which England might, if unhappily a belligerent, strike very effective blows. And it was recently remarked by one of the organs of European opinion that no power could now pursue a line of colonial ambition without having a good understanding with England. Still it is incumbent on England, as being the first of all colonial powers in the world, to recognise the defensive obligations which this grand position must impose on her."

THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR has given Rs. 10,000 for the construction of a boarding-house in connection with the Raj Kumar College at Indore.

THE MAHARAJAH OF DHAR has presented Rs. 1,000 to the agent to the Governor-General in Central India, to be distributed as a reward to any persons who may be successful in capturing Tantia Bhil, the well-known dacoit.

NINE BUDMASHES have been sentenced to transportation for life by the Thana Sessions Judge for causing the death of a Pathan who had interfered to save a Parsi trader from their ill-treatment. The gang was the terror of Salsette Island.

THE MEMBERS of the new Municipal Committee at Multan, which was formed on the introduction of the Local Self-Government scheme, have resigned *en masse*, and fresh members will take their place, who will be appointed under the old Act.

WITH REGARD to the statement of a Bombay paper that enquiries are being made by the Home authorities as to what accomodation is available in the Madras Presidency for troops, in the event of it being considered necessary to strengthen the garrison from Home, a contemporary learns that Trichinopoly and Madras are the stations likely to be augmented.

A SWISS TRAVELLER, M. Henri Moser, who has lately returned from a prolonged wandering in Central Asia, in an address to the Geographical Society of Berne, said with regard to Herat:—"The English say that Herat is the key of India. For my part—and I know the region—this assertion causes me as lively astonishment' as if I were told that Berne is the key of France.'

THE MANAGER of the Punjab Northern State Railway has issued a circular, complimenting the officers and staff on the efficient manner in which they responded to the call for extra duty in connection with the Rawal Pindi Durbar. Gratuities have also been awarded to the staff. Both the commendations and the rewards are well deserved, notwithstanding the complaints that were rife at the time.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH AUGUST.

THE *World* SAYS:—"There is infallible authority in the Royal Family for the practice of a forty-eight hours honey-moon. The Prince Consort laid it down that a solitude *a deux* of that duration was the right thing, and Princess Beatrice is to have no more. Moreover, the Queen will lunch with the newly married couple within the forty-eight hours enjoined by the paternal precept. It is not wonderful that the Queen should cling—apart from any tender feelings—to the most sprightly of her children, the best *camarade* that ever mother had in the person of a daughter."

ACCORDING to the Persian *Shems*, the report that the Czar contemplates having himself crowned Emperor of Central Asia, and causing the ceremony to be performed with the Crown of Tamerlane has produced great consternation at the Central Asian Courts. The Crown of Tamerlane is in the possession of the Khan of Bokhara, and both he and the Khan of Khiva have been rendered extremely uneasy by the news, which they look upon as presaging the formal and final annexation of their respective dominions. On the other hand, the *Shems* tells us that the population at large, who have been well prepared for the event by Russian agents, have welcomed the news. They hope the Czar will assume authority over all Mahomedans in Central Asia, and free their brethren from the yoke of the Chinese.

A TELEGRAM from Bombay says:—

"Mr. Machonochie, Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, has had his promotion in the Civil Service stopped for the next two years for compelling a Hindoo priest to leave a first-class compartment on the Baroda line and travel second-class. The Governor, in a Resolution, expresses extreme disapproval of Mr. Machonochie's conduct, which was overbearing intolerant, and improper.

Mr. Machonochie's defence was that he urged the priest to leave the compartment because there was only room for two comfortably, and that room was required for himself and friend to break-fast in the train. The version of the native Press and the priest, charging Mr. Machonochie with forcible ejectment and assault, is pronounced incorrect and much exaggerated, but the Governor has no reason to doubt that Mr. Machonochie practically ordered the priest out, saying 'Come, go out.' It was obviously Mr. Machonochie's duty, if he desired to be alone to enter an empty second-class carriage, leaving the native in undisturbed possession of the compartment which he had occupied before Mr. Machonochie joined the train. Courtesy should be the characteristic

element of English Administration. It was, therefore, the Governor considers necessary to take very serious notice of this discourteous behaviour. His Excellency adds that in this and other casesRailway servants have actually undertaken to comply with these unreasonable requests. First-class passengers desiring solitude should be offered a vacant secondclass compartment, not one to which a first class ticket-holder is entitled."

The stoppage of Mr. Machonochie's promotion probably means nothing, but the Bombay Government has well earned the thanks of the native community for thus censuring the improper conduct of one of its officers.

THE TOTAL sum of loans raised in India by the Indian Government, and outstanding on the 31st March last was Rs. 93,18,36,600, and the yearly interest chargeable on the revenues of the country is Rs. 3,84,12,940, or a fraction below 4⅛ per cent. all round. The debt of India raised in England, including Debentures and Annuities of all denominations, on the abovenamed date, was Rs. 78,15,99,930, and the annual interest thereon Rs, 4,30,72,490. Taken together the debt of India, in India and England on the 31st March last, stood :—

	Principal.	Yearly Interest.
	Rs.	Rs.
England ...	78,15,99,930	... 4,30,72,490
India ...	93,18,36,600	... 3,84,12,940
Grand Total ...	1,71,34,36,520	... 8,14,85,430

LORD R. CHURCHILL, says a contemporary, "is showing signs of an inability to bear the long hours of attendance in Parliament, and is looking quite worn out. It is considered possible that he will resign his present appointment, should the Conservatives continue in power after the general election."

THURSDAY, 13TH AUGUST.

THE *Kreuz Zeitung* remarks :—"It is a mistake to judge the maritime and military power of England by English utterances on the subject. The English are fond of criticising their army and fleet with a ruthless severity that is intended to keep the administration perfect, but not to express any doubt that England could defend herself with success."

MR. CECIL BENDALL intends to publish a detailled report on his recent tour in Nepaul and Northern India. This publication has been undertaken by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, and will include reproductions of inscriptions discovered, and other illustrations of Indian archæology, as well as classified lists of MSS. acquired, and information as to the rarer works of Sanskrit literature existing in several places visited.

SAYS the *World* :—

"In the old days English Ministers were made and unmade at Versailles. To-day a Conservative Administration has been brought into existence as much through the instrumentality of Prince Bismarck at Berlin, as by the favour of the Queen at Windsor. Nor is it surprising that Prince Bismarck's inducements should have appeared irresistible. The prospect of a total disappearance of all our troubles and embroilments with Germany, a general clearing of the European horizon, the chance, or even the certainty, of settling once and for all the Egyptian problem—who is there, whether Monarch or Minister, who could be deaf to such inducements ? These are the 'considerations of high statesmanship which were impressed upon the Queen, and by the Queen, as well as by others, uponLordSalisbury; which caused her Majesty to desist from any further applications to Mr. Gladstone ; and which were recognised by Lord Salisbury as a conclusive reason why he should repose faith in those general assurances of Mr. Gladstone that he had twenty four hours previously declined.'

We doubt very much, however, whether the return of the conservatives to power will put a stop to all embroilments with Germany. Prince Bismark is playing a deep game and England will soon have to take steps to checkmate the machinations of the present Dictator of Europe.

WITH REGARD TO 'rapid and vigorous preparation,' for war, writes the *Spectator* :—

"The fortification of the north-western frontier, if it has to be completed, may as well be completed now, and the more thoroughly the work, the fewer will be the panics and the less the temptation to advance into Afghanistan. The twenty millions wasted in that second invasion (of Affghanistan) would have sufficed not only to fortify thePasses, but to complete the frontier railway and to place our second line, the river Indus in a condition of impregnable defence. The cost of the works will be considerable, but it must be borne ; and it must not be forgotten that if the fortresses are really strong, it will not be necessary to make those ruinous additions to the permanent Army in India which we regret to see so many journals assume to be indispensable. If ever we have to face a popular revolt in India, it will be on a question of taxation; and if we are to add six millions a year to the expenditure on the Army, fresh taxation, and that of a searching and oppressive character, will be indispensable. The plan of fortifying the frontier will be the cheapest in the end, if only because the Government, being secure against a *coup de main*, can keep its troops at home until the necessity actually arises."

We have no faith either in frontier fortifications or in increase of the army. The 'fortification' that the British Government requires is the strong attachment of the people to the British Throne. Let the people have their rights and the affection of the people to the British Throne be secured, and England may defy the Russian Bear or the man of Blood and Iron from the farthest corner of the

SIR MADAVA ROW, speaking at Bangalore on the 25th ult., said :—As a loyal subject of the British Government, and a warm well-wisher of native States, I regard the Mysore States with special interest, as it is a conspicuous and remarkable monument of British political justice. What other Empire or Power whould have restored it under the circumstances to its native dynasty ? Therefore, I say it is a conspicuous monument of British political justice. We all have seen how Russia refuses to retrace a single step taken in the sandy wastes of Central Asia. Here is a rich country, restored after half a century of direct British administration : restored under high sense of political justice. Again, it is a matter of no small congratulation that good government is so well maintained in Mysore since its restoration. Here is an excellent Maharajah at the head of an excellent native administration, and this native administration is marked by the essential characteristics of ability, high probity, and genuine sympathy for the subject population. It has struck me as something very remarkable how smoothly the wheels of Government move here; no creeking is heard ; scarcely any friction is felt.

AT THE Appellate Court on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Sir William Wedderburn, a curious case was heard, in which six men were sentenced to be hanged and six others sentenced to transportation for life, for murder and abetment of murder. Originally the prisoners in the case numbered twenty persons in all :

"They were agricultural Borahs of the village of Ikhar in the Amod Taluka, Broach District. It appeared that Ikhar was a Borah village, the matadars and patels being Borahs. There had been frequent disputes about the succession to the office of patel. That office was held by one of the accused for some time, but Ahmed Adam, one of the persons murdered, succeeded in establishing his claim and securing the appointment. A party hostile to him was then formed. They took an oath in the form known as *kalam-i-herif* that they would kill Ahmed, and at about 11 A. M. on the 21st February last they went in front of his house and began abusing him in order to draw him out. Four of the men were armed with swords, others had bill-hooks, clubs, &c., and on Ahmed coming out of his house, they struck him in various parts of his body and left him dead. On one Muse Isop interfering he was so severely injured by some of the accusad that he died fourteen days afterwards. The account of the deed was told with remarkable exactness by a number of eye-witnesses. Two of the prisoners, in order to show that they had acted merely in self-defence, got one of their number to wound them on the left hand and arm with a sword, and eighteen of them pleaded an *alibi* before the committing magistrate. Mr. Horsley, (the Sessions Judge of Broach) in sentencing the first six prisoners to be hanged, ordered that their execution should take place at the scene of their crime. The criminal history of the district, the judge remarked, showed that it was liable to a sort of epidemic of violent crime which had in past years been checked by executions on the scene of the crime Such an epidemic was at present in full force. Their lordships sitting in appeal ordered two of the prisoners sentenced to transportation for life for abetment of murder to be discharged, and confirmed the conviction and sentence passed on the rest of the prisoners.

FRIDAY, 14TH AUGUST.

THE VICEROY, we learn, has caused to be issued to all heads of departments another confidential circular relating to the communication of official news to the press. The circular enjoins officers to be cautious in the discussion of official questions in their private intercourse.

MR. BRIGHT, in speaking at the American Independence banquet reverted once more to his favourite dream of a federation of all the English-speaking people in the world. He was at the same time outspoken enough to tell his American hosts that in this federation he claimed the hegemony for England —in virtue alike of her seniority and of her priority in political and commercial freedom.

A SCHEME for sending a number of young men to England at the expense of the Junagurh States in order to qualify them for one of the learned professions is about to be put in operation. The first to profit by the bounty of the State will be Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Bawa Miah Manshi, a native of Junagurh who has for some months past been studying at the Elphinstone College with a view of qualifying himself for the legal profession. Mr. Ghulam Mahomed, who will leave for England by next mail intends studying for the bar. He will receive 2,100 rupees per annum from the Junagurh State for three years, and for an additional year, if that should be necessary. Two other of the Nawab's subjects, Naga-Brahmins, will go to England on the same condition, about three months hence.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has ruled that any representation which any officer of Government may wish to make in his official capacity to the English Royal Humane Society with reference to the grant of the Society's medals and certificates, may, in future, be forwarded to the Local Government to which such officer is subordinate, and by the Local Government concerned to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, for transmission to the Society. The practice of forwarding such application direct to the Society should be discontinue.d

"INDIAN WIVES, (says the *Illustrated London News)* must have been anxious for the health of their husbands in the good old days when they were expected to mount the funeral pyre in case of their decease. It appears, however, that even in these enlightened times the position of Hindoo woman is not a happy one. One of these ladies, writing in the *Times of India*, says that they are regarded as playthings, and treated worse than servants. The writer is evidently in a state of rebellion against her lord and master, and wishes, as so many women wish in England, to destroy the supremacy of man. He, poor fellow ! knows well enough that if the fair sex rise against him his hour has come. In India, indeed, he may be a usurper and a tyrant, but in England he has never ruled nor had a chance of ruling save by courtesy. Indeed, the impression here as to the relative worth and position of the sexes was expressed by Christopher North, justly in the main, though a little too emphatically, when he said that, 'The best man that ever died in his bed withm the arms of his distracted wife was wickeder far than the worst woman who was ever iniquitously hanged for murdering what was called her poor husband, who, in all cases, righteously deserved his fate." The lady correspondent of the *Times of India* must have quarreled with her husband, and in a fit of anger, instead of committing suicide, rushed into print to babble about woman's rights. But our London contemporary will be glad to hear that in India the"ministering angels" reign supreme and not the shightest fear in entertaind here of the end of reign of the sterner sex.

THE *Indian Daily News* says : Mr. Westland, Comptroller General, India, who went to Egypt a few months ago as head of the Egyptian Financial Department, has thrown up his post at Cairo. He did not relinquish his position in India but only took furlough, with the view of trying service under the Khedive before definitely deciding. Now he will probably go Home for the remainder of his furlough, and then return to India. Another officer of the Accounts Department from Calcutta, Mr. E. M. Palmer, Assistant Comptroller Goneral, has been selected to go to Egypt, on a somewhat smaller salary than that paid to Mr. Westland.

SATURDAY, 15TH AUGUST.

BY THE licensing of Jute Warehouses in Howrah under the Fire Brigade Act, during 1884-85, Rs. 6,000 were realised ; and the cost of the Fire Brigade Service is stated at Rs. 8,756-13-0. This last amount includes a sum of Rs. 3,630 on account of the purchase of a fire engine in London which is to be stationed on the Howrah side of the river. The only note-worthy fire during the year under report was that at the Howrah Hydraulic Press, by which damage was caused to the extent of some Rs. 60,000. There were 27 Jute Warehouses licensed, showing an increase of four as compared with the previous year.

ON THE departure of Mr. F. B. Peacock, C. S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial and Political Department, with the Acting Lieutenant-Governor to Darjeeling, Mr. A. E. Staley C. S., the Under-Secretary in that department, remains in charge of the Calcutta offices of the Secretariat.

THE SANITARY statistics of Allahabad go to prove that it is now one of the healthiest stations in India. According to the official returns of the week ending in 14th July last there occurred in a Municipality of 150,000 persons only 10 deaths which give a death-ratio of 3 per mille annually.

THE GOVERNMENT of Bengal have sanctioned the formation of a separate Government Police force, in connection with the E. B. S. Railway, and instructions have been issued to the Inspecter General of Police, Lower Provinces, to make the necessary arrangment.

SIR James Fergusson, the late Governnor of Bombay, has been appointed a member of the Scotch Committee of Council on Education.

OVER 2500 women competed recently for 145 clerkships in the British Post-Office. The Calcutta Post-Office with its Babu Competitors could not boast of greater number of candidates we fancy !

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THE PRINCE of Wales has consented to present a petition to the House of Lords, signed by 9,000 cab-drivers of London, in favor of legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Honour to those to which honour is due, even the cab-drivers of London have in them a power of organisation which commands the respect and sympathy of the heir-apparent to the English Throne. But how long, we wonder, would the British Parliament in the face of this strong public opinion insist on retaining this absurd ban upon, what appears to us, a perfectly harmless and lawful practice? Surely marriage with one's own first cousin is not less objectionable than marriage with a deceased wife's sister, who is no blood-relation after all.

AN AERIAL TRAIN.—It is stated in the *American Eagle* that Captain Paterson, the inventor of a new system of aerial navigation, intends exhibiting the same in practical operation at the forthcoming American Exhibition in London:

"The idea does by no means lack boldness. 'We claim,' says the captain, "that our train principal of air navigation insures great carrying capacity, much motive power, great velocity, complete navigability, and the greatest safety to life and property. We also claim that as the end ships are tapered like a cigar, the train will easily penetrate the air and the opening made by the front air-ship will permit all the other vessels in the train to follow, without causing any resistance to the air; and we claim to be the true inventors of the continued long tubular gas vessel or balloon, and also of the continued long air-ship car, which furnishes great carrying capacity, and completely overcomes the difficulty of too much resistance against the air; and to these advantages it is due that we were successful in completely solving the problem of air navigation.' The framing of the gas vessels is so arranged as to strengthen the structure; and as the car suspension gear is connected to the lateral framing, no suspension netting or balloon covering is needed, thus doing away with the dangerous chafing and rubbing on the top and side surfaces of the balloons. The weight saved by this improved construction is applied to strengthening the outer surface of the real gas vessel itself and thereby enables it to easily resist the pressure of the air caused when the train of air-ships travel with great speed. One of the important features of this invention is the coupling (or uniting) of separate gas vessels end to end, to form a train of gas vessels, thereby increasing the length and lifting capacity to any desired extent, without adding to the transverse sectional surface presented to the air. Wire cables are used in the car suspension gear, which are not only fireproof, but much lighter than any heretofore employed. The cables pass through the cars—the openings being made water-tight—between the car frames and sides, so as to show a smooth outside surface. The cars for the carriage of passengers and merchandise are shaped so that a cross-section is a true circle; this form presents less resistance to the air, and can be given a maximum strength with the minimum weight of material. By means of the central row of rudders, the train may be turned in a very small circle by setting the front and rear rudders properly. The central rudders serve as centre boards, and when all the rudders are set the same angle to the lateral centre-line, the train of ships maybe moved to the right or left without altering the real course; or, in other words, the train may head the storm while moving to either side. The various parts of the train are so constructed and arranged that either end may be used as head, the speed being the same in both directions. To allow the train to ascend and descend at pleasure, one or more rows of adjustable screw propellers are provided.

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week was 204 against 219 and 247 in the 2 preceding weeks and 11 less than the corresponding week last year. The decrease in cholera mortality noted in the preceding week has been sustained during the past week. The deaths from this disease have fallen to 14 from 49 and 26 in the 2 preceding weeks. The reduction in cholera mortality was doubtless due to the heavy rainfall of the week. There were 2 deaths from small pox against 1 in the previous week. Fevers and bowel-complaints were slightly in excess of the quinquennial averages. The general mortality during the week was at the rate of 24·5 per 1000 per annum.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:—

London, August 12.—The prospectus has been issued of the Indian Midland Railway, for the extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway system from Bhopal to Gwalior, Agra, and Kanhpur. The capital is three millions, with a guaranteed rate of interest of four per cent.

13.—The appointment of Sir John Strachey to the India Council is confirmed.

Both Houses of Parliament last night passed a vote of thanks to the Army and Navy for the services rendered in Egypt, without a division. Lord Carrington, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Hartington warmly supported the motion.

Lord Salisbury said it was no fault of Lord Wolsely's having failed to accomplish the chief object of the expedition. General Chermside will leave shortly for Massowah in order to concert with Abyssinia for the relief of the garrison at Kassala.

14.—Parliament was prorogued to-day by Royal Commission. The following is a summary of the Queen's speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor:—"My Lords and Gentlemen,—It is with deep sorrow that I have to announce the failure of my efforts to relieve General-Gordon. Endeavours, which proved ineffectual, were made to reach Khartoum by railway from Suakim to Berber. My troops have now been withdrawn from whole of Eastern Soudan, except Suakim and Western Soudan, as far as Alashkert."

Her Majesty then highly eulogises the bravery of her troops, and expresses her pleasure at the loyal offers of assistance made by her Colonies and the Native Princes of India. "The death of the Mahdi will probably lessen our difficulty in the performance of my duties to Egypt, which events have imposed upon me, and I shall not relax my efforts to place the government in order, and the country on a firm foundation. My relations with all Foreign Powers continue friendly. Difficulties, which were at one time of an anxious character, arose between the Governments of England and Russia, concerning the limits of the territory of my ally, the Amir of Afghanistan. Negotiations continue, which, I trust, will at an early period lead to a satisfactory settlement. I am taking necessary steps to place the north-west frontier of India in a condition of adequate defence, in the absence of which the prosperity and tranquillity of my Indian subjects are liable from time to time to interruption and disturbance."

The Speech then enumerates the principal of the measures of the sessions, among which are the Australian Federation, the amendment of the Criminal Law, the land purchase in Ireland, and the housing of the poor. Regret is expressed that depression of trade continues. A Royal Commission has been appointed to enquire into the cause, and ascertain whether legislative measures are necessary to alleviate the depression. The Speech concludes by alluding to the enlarge electorate, and the pending dissolution, and prays that the new electors will exercise their rights with sobriety and discernment.

In the House of Commons last night, the Secretary of State for War made a statement concerning the army and navy employed beyond Wady Halfa. He said that a gratuity of five pounds will be given to every man who had taken part in the operations in that part of the Soudan, and two pounds to each man belonging to the Suakim expedition. The officers in both cases will receive a proportionate increase. One clasp will be presented for the Nile and Suakim, and a special clasp for those who were engaged in the operations under Generals Stewart and Earle.

Communications were passing between the British and Indian Governments, whether the men of the Indian Contingent, and native camp followers should receive a donation of *batta*, or a special gratuity like the British troops.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar Street.*)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, *on Tuesday*, the 18*th Inst.*, at 7-30 P. M.
Subject: Terrestrial Magnetism.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C.I.E., on *Thursday*, the 20*th Inst.*, at 7-30 P. M.
Subject: Properties of Liquids.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., &c., on *Saturday*, the 22*nd Inst.*, at 4-30 P.M.
Subject: The Metals Barium and Strontium with their Salts. Coloured fires.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs 6, exclusive of the fee for practical demonstrations; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR M. D,
August 15th, 1885. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1885.

TINCORY PAL.

NOW THAT Tincory Pal has paid for his crime with his life, it would be a waste of time and space to discuss the merits of his case. We cannot, however, allow the opportunity to pass without saying a word or two on the resolution of Government on the subject. The summary it gives of the arguments urged by the different Memorialists is grossly faulty. It selects three points for notice; but the memorial of the native community laid particular stress on two others, which have been entirely overlooked. One of them was the want of motive, and the other the exact amount of criminality of the offence. At the trial no proof whatever was produced to indicate the motive for the crime. The Standing Counsel suggested jealousy, but he produced no conclusive evidence on the subject, and the evidence produced showed that the criminal was a casual visitor of the woman in common with others, and had her not under his sole protection. The idea of jealousy under the circumstances was not tenable. The presumption was strong that the crime was the result of a sudden quarrel, or the loss of the power of self-control, or of a sudden outburst of passion which removed the offence from the category of cruel, cold-blooded, deliberate murder. It is not for us to plead Exceptions 1 and 4 of the Penal Code, for we are not acting as advocates, and after the verdict of the Jury it would be futile to do so; but the point cannot be lost sight of in judging of the extent of criminality of the offender. All murders are not identically of the same character; some are more offensive than others, and the law provides for such differences by laying down that "whoever commits murder should be punished with death, or transportation for life, and shall also be liable to fine" (Section 302.) The presiding judge is left to exercise his discretion, and to decide in each case the punishment which should be most appropriate. How far this has been considerately done in the present instance is the question now at issue. The presiding judge gave his opinion that "the conviction had been based upon evidence of about as inhuman a murder as had ever been perpetrated;" but to our unprofessional common sense this does not appear to be quite so. We may be mistaken, and, with every feeling of deference, we cannot help thinking that the Thug who makes it his profession to track his victim for days and days to ingratiate himself in the latter's favor by various acts of civility and service, and, ultimately when he finds the victim in a secluded place, to strangle him to death is guilty of an infinitely more cruel, cold-blooded, diabolical an offence than a youthful lover who quarrels with his mistress and in a fit of passion murders her. The inhuman father, who insures the life of his infant child at a burial office, and murders it within six months to get the burial fee insured, and repeats the offence half a dozen times over, as some are reported to have done in England, is a monster the like of whom cannot be had in the whole annals of crime. Poisoning a relative by a slow process so that he may die without creating a suspicion and enable the poisoner to inherit his fortune is no less diabolical; and Mr. Norris must have come across such cases in the course of his extensive reading and practice, and surely he will not deliberately call the offence of Tincory as "inhuman" as that of the Thug or of the father or of the relative we have referred to above; and, if not, the measure of punishment, which in the extreme case is death, should have been transportation for life in the comparatively less heinous offence. These facts were well known also to Sir Rivers Thompson who was himself a Sessions Judge for a long time, and should have made use of them. At all events when the memorialists called his attention to the fact of the sentence being susceptible of mitigation by adverting to want of motive, and the propriety of reserving the extreme penalty of law for the most hardened criminals, he should have noticed it in his resolution, instead of indulging in a mild taunt in one of his paras. But in the present temper of His Honor towards the native community such a consideration was not to be expected, even in the holy name of mercy.

FAMINE IN BENGAL.

IF we are to believe official reports there is not the slightest cause for anxiety with regard to the crop prospects in Bengal. The Collector of Murshidabad reports that the rain-fall in that district during June was considerably below the average, and that the saving of the early rice-crop has thus been delayed, while in some places where this crop had been sown early it has withered on the ground, and a second sowing has been necessary. The sowing of the *amun* or winter rice has been delayed all over the district, but no general failure is apprehended on this account, as plentiful rain has fallen during July, and there is ample time for transplantation up to the middle of August. This rain is expected to stimulate the general demand for labour, which had hitherto been slack, and the opening of the silk filatures will give further help in this direction. Advances are being granted under the Agricultural Loans Act to persons who need such assistance. In the matter of charitable relief liberal help has been afforded by the Nawab of Murshidabad, Maharani Sarnamayi, the Paikpara family, and several bankers of Azimganj. Some representatives of the press have also come forward with subscriptions. The Commissioner of the Division believes that there is no cause for alarm, and the Lieutenant-Governor endorses his opinion. The wealthy zemindars of the district are giving liberal help, and newspaper correspondents are administering

relief, the Bengal Government, therefore, believes itself totally absolved from all responsibility. The very fact of the land-owners of the district and the representatives of the Press coming forward to give liberal help shows that there is already acute distress in the district. The zemindars know the condition of the people much more intimately than Government officials, and when the zemindars are administering charitable relief, it is certain that the people are in great distress, and relief works are absolutely necessary in the district. The Commissioner must be mistaken about the actual condition of affairs. It would be wrong for the Government to stand by and witness the distress of tne people, and trust to private charity for the alleviation of distress. Measures ought to be taken at once to guard against the distress spreading in the district. It is reported from Malda that the prospects of the crops there are very gloomy. The young paddy crops are already suffering from inundation. In the Burdwan Division the distress is increasing every month. The daily number of persons receiving charitable relief in each district of this Division was higher in June than it stood at the end ofMay. The average number of persons receiving charitable relief at the end of May in Burdwan, was 4,549, while the average number of persons in receipt of charitable relief in June was 5,162. So in the district of Burdwan alone the increase was 613.

In Birbhum the increase was 1,645, and in Bankura 701. Thus the total number, receiving charitable relief was 12,959. This will show at a glance that the distress is spreading, and we are afraid that the measures that are taken will not in any way alleviate distress. It may be remarked that the statistics given above represent the numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief. It is impossible to make an estimate of persons who are silently suffering. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned Rs. 5,000 to be given in advances under the Agricultural Loans Act and the Land Improvement Act in Bankura. He has also sanctioned the deputation of an additional Deputy Magistrate to Birbhum, and the appointment of two temporary Kanungoes to assist in relief work in that district, and has empowered the Commissioner to entertain such temporary ministerial establishment as may be necessary. The money which is wasted on ministerial establishments can be utilised with effect in giving relief. It is our firm belief that more money is spent in paying the salaries of men, who are appointed in looking after relief operations, and in incidental expenses, than in actual relief. The accounts we have received of the scarcity which prevails in the three districts of the Burdwan Division show that the distress is widespread, and the measures of relief are inadequate to remove the pressure.

In Burdwan, the Collector estimates the distressed area at 470 square miles, and the number of the population seriously affected at 25,000 among a population of 567,710 in the total area of 1,214 square miles. The Government relief continues to be given in the form of cooked food on the famine scale.The daily number of persons employed in the affected tracts during June on works, special or ordinary (*i.e.*, from road cess funds), was 3,555, of whom over 90 per cent. were paid by task-work. The Collector anticipates that it will be necessary to cotinue to give gratuitous relief till the middle of October to 4,000 persons daily on an average at a monthly cost of Rs. 3,750.

In Birbhum, the Collector gives revised figures estimating the area and population of the affected tracts at 258 square miles and 129,000 persons. This area is divided into six relief circles, of which five are in charge of special officers, and one is in immediate charge of the sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hat. Of 14,340 persons in daily receipt of charitable relief in June, 8499 were relieved through Government agency and 5,841 through private agency. Curtailment of the operations of private agencies for want of funds has had the effect of sending more applicants to the Government agencies for relief. The relief administered by Government agencies in the form of a money payment of 3 to 3½ annas per week (calculated at the selling price of rice to purchase a ration of rice such as is prescribed in the Famine Code) has been converted under recent orders of Government into the minimum ration prescribed in the Code. The daily number of persons employed on works in the affected tracts during June was 1,917. Besides these, 287 persons were employed in their homes in cotton-spinning, weaving, &c. The Collector believes that the most trying season of the year has passed, and that no further extension of relief operations will be necessary. We do not agree with the Collector. The trying season is not yet over.

In Bankura, the Collector states that the part of the district in which the people require gratuitous relief is in area 168 square miles, with a population of 72,500,of whom about 3,500 are in need of direct relief. In another tract of 88 miles in the south-east corner of the district, containing a population of 52,000 souls, it has been found necessary to open relief works, about 1,000 persons in these parts being in want of work. The affected area has been divided into seven relief circles, which are under the supervision of two Government officers and two private individuals. Paddy has been purchased, and charitable relief is given in the form of uncooked rice. On an average 526 persons were employed daily on roads in the affected tracts during June. The Collector anticipates that 3,500 is the largest number of persons whom Government may have to feed between this time and the end of September.

It will be seen from the above that the relief administered by Government is only 3 to 3½ annas per week. Three annas per week means less than 2 pice per day. An ordinary cooly earns 4 annas per day, and even with this he is scarcely able to support himself and his family consisting of his wife and three or four children. Now an ordinary cooly eats about a seer of rice which costs about 6 pice per day. Two pice will buy a little more than 5 chittacks of rice. If he divides his five chittacks among 5 members of his family each member gets only 1 chittack This simply means starvation. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Bengal Government is severely blamed for its apathy for the distress which the Burdwan famine has caused. Sir Rivers Thompson strongly protests against the charge of 'economy' in a famine-striken district. Well, if it is not economy giving two pice a day to a working man, who has to support six persons, it is starving the people by inches, and we cannot find language strong enough to condemn the action of the Government.

EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS AND THEIR EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

IN a recent issue we briefly noticed the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the education of Mahomedans and their employment in the public service. But the question is so important that it demands a more extended consideration. It is well known that a considerable improvement has taken place within the past 15 years in the relations of the Mahomedan community to the educational system of the country, and the drawbacks of which complaints might just have been made when Lord Mayo first took up the question have now been removed. There can be no doubt that the Bengal Mussulmans had a standing grievance in the diversion of the Mohsin funds to other than Mahomedan objects. This grievance was redressed by the Bengal Government in the time of Sir George Campbell. Sir George rightly held that the devotion of provincial funds to special Mahomedan education could not be justified, but at the same time he pointed out that the Mohsin endowment supplied a legitimate means of effecting the object in view. He established new Madrissas at Dacca, Chittagong and Rajshahye, provided a liberal scheme of scholarships for Mahomedan youths attending colleges and zillah schools, and allotted Rs. 18,000 to paying two-thirds of the fees of Mahomedan pupils in Government colleges and schools outside Calcutta, and to the payment of moulvies in these schools. In order to enable Sir George Campbell to give effect to his scheme for encouraging Mahomedan education, the Government of Lord Northbrook increased the regular provincial assignment by an additional grant of Rs. 500,000. Recently a still further concession to the demands of the Mahomedan community has been made and the Calcutta Madrissa raised to the position of a college, with a view to provide larger facilities of instruction in English. And notwithstanding this alteration in the status of the institution the privilege has been continued, whereby Mahomedan students attending the college have two-thirds of their fees paid out of the Mohsin fund. Nevertheless, the Education Commission viewed the Mahomedans as one of the classes requiring special treatment, and made certain specific proposals for the further encouragement of Mahomedan education. The recommendations of the commission have been considered by the Local Governments with the following results. The Government of Madras remarks that special encouragement is already held out to Mahomedan education, and that it is not desirable to dissociate this class so distinctly from the ordinary scheme of teaching as the Commission contemplate. The Government of Bombay states that the special wants of Mahomedans have had due attention. As regards Bengal, the Lieutenant-Gevernor points out that many of the proposals made by the Education Commission for the support of special Mahomedan schools have already been carried out in this province. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab the Local Governments consider that no special measure on behalf of Mahomedans are required, as Mussulman education in Upper India is by no means in a backward state. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is opposed to adopting special measures in aid of the Mahomedans, and as a matter of fact, nothing is required in those provinces. The vernacular of the Mahomedans in Assam is Bengali, and all scholars unable to pay fees are admitted free to Government schools in that province. The small Mahomedan population of British Burma is on a footing of equality with the other sections of the population.

It will be seen from what has been said above that whatever may have been the case in 1871, when Lord Mayo first took up the question of Mahomedan education, our Mussulman fellow-subjects cannot now justly complain of any drawbacks. The Government of India admits that there is less reason in Bengal than elsewhere for making large separate provisions for theMahomedan element of the population, the vast majority of the Mussulmans here being cultivators speaking the Bengali vernacular of their Hindoo neighbours. Nevertheless, a great deal has been done in the direction of special encouragement to Mahomedan education in this province. Let us now see if the Indian Mussulmans have any cause of grievances in the matter of the employment in the public service. In Bengal the condition of the Mahomedans is no doubt more depressed than that of their Hindoo neighbours, and the National Mahomedan Association, in a memorial presented to the Viceroy in 1882, attributed this state of things to the following specific causes :—(1) The abolition of Persian as the official language, and the substitution of English for the vernacular, (2) The orders of 1864, making a knowledge of English essential in the examinations leading to the Native Bar and judicial service; (3) The resumption proceedings of 1828—1846. The gravamen of the charges which the memorialists brought against the British Government is the greater preference shown to Hindus as compared with Mahomedans in their employment in the public service, and they accordingly pray that "the balance of state patronage may be redressed." It cannot be denied that during the last half a century Hindus have gradually ousted Mahomedans from state employment generally in Bengal. The principal cause of this change is abolition of Persian as the official language. This measure was carried out by Lord William Bentinck. So long as Persian was the official language, the Mahomedans had a special advantage over the Hindus, and they almost monopolized all lucrative appointments in the public service. This state of things naturally ceased with the abolition of Persian as the official language, and with the issue of the orders of 1864,

which made a knowledge of English essential in the examinations leading to the Native Bar and judicial service. In the Upper Provinces where the wise reform of making the *real* vernacular of the people the court language was not fully carried out, and where the system of vernacular examinations for pleaderships and munsifships is still in force, the old state of things continues and the Mahomedans preponderate in the public service. The Government of India says in the Resolution under notice :—"In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab the enquiries which have been instituted prove that all the allegations of the memorialists as to the exclusion of their community from a fair share of Government patronage do not apply. The figures submitted indicate that in respect of offices in the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services, including all the higher and better paid appointments, the Mahomedans have secured not only a fair proportion, but almost an unduly large share of patronage. In the Central Provinces they have been equally fortunate. Nor in the minor administrations does there exist any cause of grievance under this head." Then in Madras and Bombay Mussulman candidates for employment in the public service, have always received special favour. In the southern Presidency this has specially been the case since the time of Lord Hobert's Government in 1872. The Government of Bombay points out that in Western India the Mahomedan chances of employment are better now than they were in the days of Hindu dynasties which preceded the British Empire.

If the proportion of Mahomedans in the public service of Bengal and Bombay is small, the reason is obvious. It is to be found, as the Bombay Government, justly remarks, "not in any disfavour to Mahomedans, entertained by English bestowers of patronage, nor in the overpowering influence of Hindu advisers and Subordinates,—for the Government and its high officers are fully alive to the administrative advantage of associating men of different races in every department of public business,—but in the circumstance that entrance into the public service is determined as far as possible by educational tests whereby public emoluments are treated as public property, and the public is served by the fittest person." No man who has a head over his shoulders will have the hardihood to deny that in recruiting the public service the Government is bound to give preference to real merit, and not to a sentimental consideration of nationality or creed. It is because the Mahomedans have lagged behind in the race of progress in Bengal, Hindus have gradully supplanted them in the Government service. The Government has meted out justice with an even hand and those who have not cared to profit by the facilities and opportunities afforded, must thank themselves for their backward position. In order to meet the prayer of the National Mahomedan Association that, "the balance of State patronage may be redressed," one of these two things must be done in Bengal. Either Persian must be revived as the official language and the system of vernacular examinations for pleaderships and munsifships be reverted to, or the Mahomedans must qualify themselves for entrance into the public service by rising to the educational level of the day. It is satisfactory to find that the memorialists themselves are not desirous of seeing Persian revived as the official language, nor do they propose to revert to vernacular examinations for pleaderships and munsifships. Such being the case, our Mussulman fellow-subjects should remember that their numerical inferiority in the public offices in Bengal is solely due to their want of the prescribed educational qualifications,especially as regards a knowledge of English. This is evident from the paucity of Mahomedans in the learned and independent professions in Bengal. "The independent professions," wrote Mr. Amir Ali in the *Nineteenth Century* in support of the memorial of the National Mahomedan Association, "form no exception to the rule, and are, for the most part, the monopoly of the Hindus. Forty years ago, the Mahomedan pleaders of the old Sudder Dewany Adalut formed by their wealth as well as by their number a most influential body of citizens. In 1881, out of a hundred or more pleaders practising in the High Court of Calcutta, only two are Mahomedans. Out of ninety-seven attornies, only one is a Mahomedan. Excluding the higher medical officers who hold gazetted appointments, there are in Bengal about 200 Assistant Surgeons. Out of these, if my information be not incorrect, only four are Mahomedans." Is the British Government or are the Hindus in any way responsible for the state of things which Mr. Amir Ali deplores? Public officers who are bestowers of patronage, may be accused of showing preference to Hindus in selecting candidates for State employment. But the Government cannot surely be charged with shutting Mahomedans out from the independent professions, nor can the Hindus be charged with creating a monopoly in them. These professions are open to all comers, and if our Mahomedan fellow subjects will not take advantage of the opportunities of education and advancement, which they enjoy in common with the Hindus, it is their own fault. It is a great pity that a body of enlightenened gentlemen like the members of the Mahomedan National Association, should have come forward to give vent to a feeling of class jealousy against the Hindus, because of their larger employment in the public service in these provinces, where the Mahomedans do not care to qualify themselves for it. The real grievance they should bear in mind, is that the Natives, be they Hindus or Mahomedans, though perfectly qualified, do not receive justice in many cases, and it, therefore, behoves us to band ourselves together and demand a just and fair recognition of the claims of the people of India as a body. It will do no good—on the contrary, it will cause incalculable mischief—to waste our strength by fomenting class jealousies.

THE PUNJAB ADMINISTRATION FOR 1883-84.

THE year 1883-84 was an uneventful one in the Punjab. Progress was not interrupted by famine, pestilence or war; and education, trade, agriculture, and local institutions all made a certain advance. Private transactions, as evidenced by the registration returns, increased and the Jail population diminished. The spring harvest of 1883 was good on average in most districts, atlhough in certain parts of the province the out-turn was poor. A disturbed monsoon followed by prolonged drought had for a time occasioned much anxiety, but in September rain fell in most parts of the Province, and the autumn crop, though bad in the South and most of the frontier districts, was average elsewhere, and in some places even excellent. The spring crop also was satisfactory. Throughout the year the public health was good. We are happy to be assured that it is a source of satisfaction and pride to the Punjab Government that the Native States under its political control are, as a rule, well administered, and without exception distinguished for their loyalty to the British power. Proofs of the admirable spirit of the rulers of those territories have been abundant during the present unsettled time. Since the close of the year the capital of the Patialah State has been joined by Railway with the Sindh Punjab and Delhi Railway. The Nawab of Maler Kotla has again been compelled by illness to withdraw from public affairs. The future of the Feridcote State, under the able administration of Raja Bikrama Singh, seems to be one of much promise. The Raja of Chumba completed his eighteenth year in July 1884 and was invested with full powers in his State, although a kind of modified tutelage has been continued for a few months more. The Laharu chief, Nawab Allauddin Khan, died within the year under report, and has been succeeded by his son Mirza Farrakh, who had once before been entrusted with the administration of the State.

It cannot be said that the tranquillity of the Punjab border remained quite unbroken all through the year. Raids occurred in the Hazarah district, and some of the frontier chiefs distinguished themselves by their contempt of British authority and the lives of British subjects. In the Bannu district, numerous cases occurred of a peculiarly malignant form of crime, *viz.*, kidnapping. Vigorous measures were everywhere adopted by the Government, and the disturbances and the crimes were quickly suppressed. It should be stated, however, that these exceptional outbreaks did not interfere with the general peace of the border to any material extent.Beyond the frontier, it is believed that the Amir of Afghanistan is taking measures to consolidate and extend his authority. The various petty territories lying to the West and North of the Peshawar and the Hazara districts were disturbed by their usual internal dissensions and by fears, not altogether unfounded, of absorption in the Amir's dominions. TheKhans,who from time to time obtain notoriety in these struggles, as usual, coquetted with both theAmir's and the British Governments for obtaining rewards and presents from both. It is certain, however, that these chiefs desire to retain their independence. The policy of the British Government has always been to respect that desire. Whether the Amir's influence will ever be effectively established over those tribes is a problem for the future. But whatever the future may bring, the British authorities will reserve the right to continue direct relations with those tribes, as, indeed, they have always done. The conduct of the Khybar Afridis has been good. The pass is effectually guarded by a large body of men armed with rifles and enlisted from among the Afridis themselves. The Khybar is now said to be as safe as the Grand Trunk Road. There was some disturbance among the Kabet Afridis in connection with the duty on salt. The contumacy they showed was, however, satisfactorily dealt with, and is now at an end.

On the subject of legislation, material progress was made during the two or three years ending March 1884, for all the most important Acts which especially affect the Punjab have either been actually recast or proposed to be amended. The Punjab Municipal Act of 1873 has been superseded by Act XIII of 1884. There is a new Punjab Courts Act (XVIII of 1884) on the statute book. The plan of the Local Rates Act of 1878 has been taken in many districts by the District Boards Act (XX of 1883). This last is an Act for making better provision for Local Self-Government in the Punjab, and is necessarily one of great importance to the Province. Numerous other Acts have been proposed to be recast or simply amended, the proposals having originated in representations made by various responsible authorities. In taking up the subjects one after another, the legislature has been mainly guided by the desire of preventing an absolute dead-lock of business or of curing acknowledged evils. Theoretic perfection only has in no case been permitted to influence the action of the legislature. Accordingly all proposals having little bearing on the practical work of administration have been suffered to stand over.

There was in 1883-84 an increase in the number of offences reported, which is explained to be partly due to a difference in the manner of compiling statistics. This, however, is the usual official explanation that deserves to be thoroughly sifted before it can be unquestionably accepted. The increase that is noticed is under the minor heads of crime. There has been, on the other hand, a satisfactory decrease in offences against human life as also in dacoities and robberies. As usual, offences against public tranquillity were most numerous in the Peshawar Division. The total prison population was less by 5,258 than in the previous year. The number of corporal punishments also decreased. The health of the prisoners improved. Many of the prisoners were employed on extra-mural labour, chiefly in the construction of the Chenab canal, while the tent-manufactory and the typographic press in the Lahore Central Jail have been abolished.

There can be no question that Municipal Government has made satisfactory progress in the Punjab. The substitution of partially elected for wholly nominated Municipal Boards has been rapidly carried out in the cis-Indus districts. The elections, which were held last summer, succeeded beyond expectation. There can be little

doubt that the elections brought to the Municipal Committees as good a class of men as had been obtained under the old system. Most of the new Committees seem to be working well, and Sir Charles Aitchison has no doubt that Local Self-Government will be as great a success in the Punjab as in any other province of the empire that is more advanced than the land of the five waters.

The total receipts from all sources during the year under report have been Rs. 3,38,86,818 against Rs. 3,23,31,488 of 1882-83, and the expenditure has been Rs. 2,11,14,017 against Rs. 1,95,65,059 of the year previous. The current year opens with a surplus balance of Rs. 81,60,005, excluding the receipts and expenditure under Contribution and the Debt heads. Since the close of the financial year 1883-84, the working of the Provincial Contract has been subjected to a close investigation. It appears that under the contract now current the income of the Province was over-estimated, while an under-estimate was made of the expenditure. The Punjab Government from the first expressed apprehensions, which have been fully justified by the fact as to the adequacy of the means under its disposal. For the purposes of the contract, the Provincialised sources were estimated at Rs. 1,45,44,000. These were again expected to enhance. Instead of this, a decrease was observed, during the first two years, of about Rs. 1,23,000, on an average, and of Rs. 1,58,000 during the year under report. The Provincial expenditure, which was estimated at Rs. 1,45,44,000 in the contract, has since been increased by permanent changes, which now amount to Rs. 3,77,000. Sir Charles Aitchison very much regrets this state of affairs, and has made an earnest representation to the Government of India. The administration is much hampered by want of funds, and reforms of which the Province, notoriously backward in many respects, stands in need, have to be abandoned for want of funds. Economy has certainly been introduced into many departments, but reduced expenditure, in the present state of the Province, means a blow to advancing prosperity.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

REUTER TELEGRAPHS that Parliament was prorogued by Royal Commission on Friday last, the Lord Chanceller reading the Queen's Speech.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON has left for Ceylon, and Mr. H. A. Cockerell assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor on Tuesday last. His Honor started for Darjeeling on the following day. Mr. Cockerell will not, we hear, go to the Shrubbery, but reside at his own house at Darjeeling.

MR. MACKENZIE has been appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces during Mr. Crosthwaite's three months' leave to England. Mr. Mackenzie left Simla on Wednesday last to take up the appointment. It is settled that Mr. Daukes, Under-Secretary in the Home Department, officiates as Home Secretary for Mr. Mackenzie.

THE Rright Hon'ble Viscount Halifax has died at the ripe old age of eighty-five. He will be best remembered in this country as Sir Charles Wood, the author of the Educational Charter of 1854. Many have been the attempts to explain it away, but as yet it has been preserved in tact. Equally numerous have been the claims to its authorship, but they have all more or less broken down.

THE PUBLIC exhibition of the remains of Victor Hugo has secularized the great Pantheon. By a vote of the Legislature the enormously heavy cross, which surmounted that French national building has been removed to make room for a tricolor flag. *Vive la republiqu.*

MR. G. L. FAGAN, Barrister-at-Law, who was appointed to the officiating appointment of Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, died at Darjeeling on Friday. We are anxious to know who should get the place to which he was appointed. We hope the Bengal Government will see fit to appoint a native gentleman of tried ability, who has distinguished himself in the Subordinate Judicial Service, to fill this prize post.

SENTENCE has been given in the Eastern Bengal Railway Defamation case, in which Mr. Barrow, Barrister-at-Law, charged Colonel Conway-Gordon, Manager of the Railway, for defamation. The defamatory matter which formed the subject of the charge was contained in a letter published in the *Englishman* on the 4th of July last. The imputation against Mr. Barrow was that he stated that the Traffic Superintendent was about to prosecute Mr. Barrow for travelling over the line without a ticket. After a careful consideration of all the facts of the case, the Presidency Magistrate, before whom the case was tried, came to the conclusion that Colonel Gordon was guilty of defamation under 499 of the Indian Penal Code, and has, accordingly, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 300. It is stated that the Standing Counsel has been instructed to move for anappeal against the sentence.

ON WEDNESDAY last, Mr. R. C. Sterndale delivered a Lecture, under the auspices of the Health Society, on the "Suburbs of Calcutta, their Past, Present, and Future Relationship to the Town." The Lecturer instead of indulging in empty speculations has given us some stern facts for which he deserves great credit. He has been connected with the Suburban Municipality for a long time, and he could speak with authority on the subject he has taken up. The following Retrospect will be read with interest:

The origin of the Suburbs as an appanage of the Town dates back to 1757, when by a Treaty made by the Company with *Meer Juffer Ally Khan*, dated June of that year, the articles of a previous Treaty made with *Suraj-ood-dowlah* soon after the recapture of Calcutta by Clive were confirmed and new ones added, two of which were as follows :—VIII "Within the Ditch which surrounds the borders of Calcutta are tracts of land belonging to several zemindars: besides this I will grant the English Company 600 yards without the Ditch." IX. "All the lands lying south of Calcutta as far as Culpee shall be under the zemindari of the Company and all the officers of those parts shall be under their jurisdiction."

In pursuance of the 8th article the Company received a sunnud for the rent-free tenure of the lands of Calcutta; and by virtue of the 9th article they received a sunnud for the zemindari of the 24-Pergunnahs.

For little more than a year the 24-Pergunnahs were administered *directly* by the Company's officers, but in July 1759 they were, at the instance of Mr. Holwell then one of the Council, farmed out, with the exception of a "large tract of land taken from the Pergunnahs next adjoining Calcutta to enlarge its bounds."

This area first acquired the distinctive appellation of *the Suburbs of Calcutta* in 1814, when, by a regulation, it was formed into a separate zillah or district under that name, which lasted until 1832, when its separate jurisdiction was abolished, and it was again incorporated with the 24-Pergunnahs, although on a different footing as regards the collection of revenue from the rest of the district. In 1864, it was created a Municipality.

After graphically depicting the horrors which exist within so short a radius of Calcutta, the Lecturer expressed his opinion that "the time has come, when in the opinion of nearly all of those who have studied the subject impartially and are unbiassed by local influences, the Suburban area should be united with the Town under one central controlling authority." We have already stated our opinion on this subject and given our arguments against the measure proposed. We firmlybelieve that the proposed amalgamation will be productive of an infinite amount of mischief and that the framers of the scheme are attempting to perpetrate a great wrong both to the Town and the Suburbs. The Lecturer in the course of his remarks on the Drainage and Water supply said that he could testify that many of the most deadly plague-spots with which he was familiar sixteen years ago no longer exist, in the Suburbs. So the Suburbs are improving in sanitation, and it may fairly be expected that in a few years more when the *gowalla bustees* are swept away, the Suburbs will enjoy a perfect immunity from enormous death-rates and "evil smells." Mr. T. Jones in moving a vote of thanks to the Lecturer pointed out, that the improvements which had been effected in the sanitary condition of the Suburbs, came within the period during which the Suburbs were under the control of the Lecturer himself. "The Lecture was the outcome of sixteen years' experience."

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON in reply to the letter of the landholders requesting a postponement of the application of the Bengal Tenancy Act till the beginning of the next agricultural year, declines to admit that sufficient grounds exist for deferring the commencement of the Act. "The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that this decision will be accepted by your Association and other representative bodies in that reasonable spirit which befits their responsible position in the country. The long controversy which has resulted in the passing of the Tenancy Act is now at an end, and the Lieutenant-Governor is entitled to ask the landed proprietors of Bengal for their cordial co-operation and assistance in the working of a measure which he believes will promote the true interests of both landlords and tenants throughout these Provinces." The rules which will come into force under the new law have been published, and so the act of spoliation is complete.

TO JUSTIFY the destruction of vermin and at the same time to ridicule the fad of vegetarianism, Goldsmith once wrote a story the drift of which was that squirrels have been so allowed to multiply in a province that all human beings had to flee from it. The story has been in a manner realized in Australia. Rabbits have so multiplied there that stock-farming is becoming difficult. It is said, wherever the pest proceeds, "gaunt ruin stares the stock-owner in the face." The Government of New South Wales and Victoria offer over six lakhs of Rupees to any one who will free the colonies of the nuisance. Even as in India we pay so much for every head of tiger, leopard or cobra killed, so the South Australian Government pays three pence per scalp of a rabbit, and along the River Murray the amount so paid exceeds the total of the land revenue. A person killing 60 to 70 rabbits a day can earn 200 Rs. per month and live inexpensively on the meat of the rabbits and wild pigeons. Any one in need of a good opening has here an excellent chance.

THE LAST number of the *Journal of Indian Art* contains an interesting article on the Bidri ware of India, by Babu Trailokyanath Mukharji, which should interest many of our readers. It is illustrated by several excellent plates of the two kinds of Bidri known to trade, namely, the even and the relief Bidri. The latter, in the Upper Provinces, is known under the name of *Zarbuland Bidri*. The ground-work of Bidri is a kind of bronze, an alloy of copper, zinc, tin, and lead, the proportion varying in the different seats of the manufacture. At Lucknow lead is not used, its place being supplied by steel powder, which adds greatly to the hardness and toughness of the ware. The designs are chased on this ground-work, and the depressions are then filled up or inlaid with leaf gold or silver cut into the required shape and size. This inlaying is the same as the damascening of western art. When the inlaying is incomplete the vessel is turned on a lathe to give the ware perfect smoothness and polish. In the relief or raised style of work turning is of course impracticable. The bright lustrous enamel-looking black ground of Bidri is generally mistaken for enamel, and in the paper under notice the word has been used; but it is no enamel at all. True enamel has a basis of glass, which has to be melted on the surface by heat, and the Bidri has none of it. It is produced by a mixture of salts which converts the color of the ground-metal into a hard oxide or some insoluble-substance of a black color. The salts used are sal ammoniac and saltpetre ground into a paste with brackish water. At Purneah, the formula is 4 parts of sal ammoniac, one of refined saltpetre and five of coarse unrefined nitre freshly collected, mixed with a little rape-seed oil and charcoal powder. At

Murshedabad, the charcoal is replaced by a little blue vitriol. The paste is applied after gently heating the ware, and then let alone to dry for several hours. When the paste is washed off, the ware has a bright glistening appearance. Those of our readers who have old Bidri-ware to polish should try this recipe. The journal under notice is a venture of the Agricultural Department of the India Government and is well worthy of notice by our countrymen who desire to promote the amelioration of our art-ware. Six Nos. of it have been published, and they are richly and profusely illustrated.

It is strange that Lord Northbrook, as first Lord of the Admiralty, could not manage to have the public accounts kept correctly. About three quarters of a million had been spent out of the vote of credit in excess of the amount which Lord Northbrook had reported to Mr. Childers. When the new Chancellor of the Exchequer brought the matter before Parliament, Lord Northbrook made a long speech in self-defence. The explanation, simply comes to this. "His Lordship knew nothing about it. It was really a question of account, and the accounts were not properly brought up to date." The explanation, we must confess, is very weak, but we cannot understand how Lord Northbrook, who is believed to have a perfect mastery of accounts, in every shape and form, and who has a hereditary right to be a good man of business, could make such an enormous financial blunder. When the Liberal Ministry was at its last gasp, every thing seems to have gone wrong. We are sincerely sorry to learn that Lord Northbrook who has been a great favourite of the people of India, should be in trouble.

The Pioneer says that the statement that the Viceroy intends holding a Durbar at Agra during the ensuing cold weather is a bad guess. "No programme has yet been decided upon absolutely, but His Excellency will hold a Durbar at Simla for the Hill Chiefs some day between September 26th and October 4th, while Mr. Grant Duff is on his visit to the seat of Government. Thereafter the Viceregal party will probably take a trip into the interior, if the political horizon is sufficiently clear to permit of the head of the Government leaving the telegraph. The Government will eventually go down to the plains about November 5th; and the Viceroy is then far more likely to visit the frontier beyond the Indus than to hold a Durbar at Agra, particularly as he has every intention of seeing the cold weather manœuvres. The latter most probably take place in the plain of the Chenab river Lahore being the objective of the opposing armies."

The *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th ultimo contains a notification regarding the Howrah Bridge to which we would draw public attention. By a notification dated the 28th of December 1874, the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased, in exercise of the authority vested in him by Section 3 of Act IX of 1871, to exempt from payment of tolls all passengers and goods conveyed on the E. I. Railway and "all carriages and persons using the bridge for the purpose of going to or returning from the station of the said Railway at Howrah." His Honor has now ruled that "such exemption shall not apply to the case of any carriage which, nor to that of any person who, using the bridge for the purpose of going to the said station, does not directly and without deviation return therefrom." We think that the present notification will frustrate the original object of the law and cause great inconvenience and hardship to the public. It is obvious from the language of the law which was reproduced in His Honor's first notification that the object of the provision was to exempt from the payment of tolls not only all the passengers travelling by the E. I. Railway line and all goods conveyed on that line, but also all carriages and persons using the bridge for the purpose of either going to the station or returning therefrom, but the notification in question will restrict the exemption to the case of carriages and persons going to and returning from the station and even in their case not unless they "directly and without deviation return therefrom." We do not know in what sense His Honor has used the word "directly," whether in the sense of immediately or in the sense of "in a direct line," but in either case, the order is fraught with great hardship. It will enable the bridge people to exact tolls from coachmen who go to the station and wait there for hours and hours in expectation of hire, it will make a large number of Railway employees and their carriages which wait for them at the station for several hours subject to the payment of tolls, and it will further deprive all persons coming either from Howrah or Calcutta who have *bona fide* business in the station of the privilege of exemption which they have hitherto enjoyed, if they proceed in an opposite direction after finishing their business. We apprehend that the rule in question will lead to an intolerable amount of annoying surveillance and impertinent enquiry, and to the institution of a large number of vexatious and groundless prosecutions. We do hope His Honor will see fit to reconsider the rule in question with a view of revoking it.

A London correspondent writes (July 24) :—

The Afghan Question has again been brought into prominence. The reported concentration of Russian troops near Zulfikar and along the whole line from the Caspian Sea to Merv caused great excitement in London circles. The change of ministry in England and the movements of Russia produced a feeling of uncertainty as to the successful continuation of the Anglo-Russian negotiations. Happily the alarm has subsided now and the negotiations between the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg are proceeding favourably, and it is hoped that an early settlement of all differences between England and Russia on the Frontier Question will be arrived at. It is stated that the Russian Frontier Commission under the control of Mr. Lessar, who is at present in London, will probably arrive on the frontier at the end of August.

In connection with the Afghan question it may not be out of place to give here the purport of the views put forward by Mr. John Slagg, M. P., in an article in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, and which are held by a large and increasing number of Englishmen. One of the chief causes, Mr. Slagg says, of the recent difficulties with Russia is the unreasonable attitude which, during the last fifty years, it has pleased this country to maintain in relation to the Russian advance in Central Asia. "During this half century," he continues, "we have added enormously to our Indian Empire. We have waged wars, deposed princes, and annexed territories; and questionable as may be much that Russia has done in Central Asia, no part of her action there, from a moral point of view, could be more indefensible than our annexation of Oude, our conquest of Sind, our invasion of Afghanistan, our seizure of the Berars, and many other of our proceedings in India that might be named. Nevertheless, no European power has thought fit to address protests to our Foreign Office on the subject of our Indian policy, or to enquire at every movement of our Indian garrison what we were about now, what we intended to do next and how far it was our purpose to go. It is quite certain that, if any Power had done so, it would have been told curtly and decisively to mind its own business."

The first conclusion, which Mr. Slagg, draws from recent occurrences, is, that Russia is securely planted at the gates of Herat. The policy of attempting to build out of Afghanistan a strong and friendly "Buffer State," must obviously be dismissed as absurd and impracticable. Afghanistan is not inhabited by a homogeneous people; and the Ameer plays off the rivalries of one section of his subjects against those of another. The present Ameer was practically forced upon the Afghan people, and he is maintained on his throne by means of British subsidies and British rifles. If the Ameer Abdul Rahaman were to die or be killed the English would find themselves without a policy and without a friend in Afghanistan or its dependencies. The second conclusion, which Mr. Slagg urges his readers to accept, is that Herat is lost to the British for ever. The Russians in Penjdeh are not more than 12 days' march from Herat, and every passing year will increase their facilities for the rapid concentration of troops on the frontiers of Afghanistan. The Russians will shortly extend their Railway system to Penjdeh, and when this is done it will be as easy for Russia to assemble 60,000 men at Penjdeh as for the English to collect a like force at Bombay. Besides, the inhabitants of Herat, who hate the Afghans as oppressive and extortionate rulers, would most probably greet a Russian army with enthusiasm. As to Quetta, where, if the English sustained a reverse, their line of retreat would be through the long and difficult Bolan pass, it is not a position in which the British troops could await a Russian invasion, and it is not so intended. It is the occupation of Quetta which places the peace of India in the keeping of the Russian Government. She has but to occupy Herat, in order to bring about on the Indian side a corresponding occupation of Candahar, with the result of involving the English, past retrieval, in a war, not with Russia but with the Afghans.

Therefore, Mr. Slagg concludes, not Quetta, but the Sind desert is the barrier constructed by nature for the protection of the British Indian Empire against an enemy advancing from Herat. The proper scientific frontier of India is the natural frontier of India. On the Indus, long before a Russian army, laden with its baggage and enormous transport, had traversed the distance between Herat and Quetta, a superior British force could be collected without any particular strain upon the British resources. Food and forage for the British army would be obtained in unlimited abundance. It would await the enemy upon ground of its own choosing unweakened by fatigue, sickness or exposure; and if, with such immense odds in its favour, 60,000 British soldiers, backed and supported by double that number of sepoys, could not defeat and annihilate an invading army, the English would deserve to lose her Indian Empire.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications :—

1. Revenue Administration of N.-W. Provinces for 1883-8.
2. Records of the Geological Survey of India, vol. XVIII Part 3.
3. Report on the Inland Trade of B. Burma for 1884-85.
4. Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces for 1884.
5. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India.
6. Accounts relating to the Trade by land, of British India with foreign countries.
7. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine Nos. 6 and 7, for April and May 1885.
8. Samaja-Sanskarana by Surendradev Gupta Muzumdar.
9. Jivaner Sadvyavahara by Babu Nilkamal Mukerji.
10. Aryadarsana for the month of Srabun 1292 B. E.
11. Vaishayika Tattva 1292 B. E.

Dr. De Jongh's Lihght-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Its Unequalled Efficacy in General Debility—In cases Of Debility and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkable beneficial results. Rowlands Dalton, Esq. District Medical Officer, Bury St Edmunds, writes:—"In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength, which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with any thing, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

Correspondence.

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the "Hindoo Patriot."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you will kindly insert the following in your esteemed journal.

I have read your very interesting and able articles on the Volunteering movement, and I dare say you have in expressing your opinion on the subject thought over both sides of the question in an impartial spirit. I for one would very much like to see the concession granted to my countrymen. But I have my misgivings on the point, and I am afraid there may be more than one reason which might induce Government to refuse the favour though such a course might go to disheartten such a large number of my educated countrymen who have pruriently asked for it.

When we place a thing too close to our eyes—a course which we unfortunately very often follow when we mean to gain an end—we fail to see it properly and with accuracy. This is a physical fact and I am inclined to think that much that has been written on the subject of volunteering has been based on a burning desire on the part of the writers to have the coveted thing placed within their reach And in much that has been said on the subject we have been dilating on the advantages that will accrue to us in the event of the concession being granted and taking very little notice of the arguments that may be brought forward against the concession. This procrustean policy always teaches us to adapt our arguments

to our wants and often stands in the way of our gaining our ends.

With this preamble I shall now put a few questions in the hope that they will elicit impartial answers from impartial men, it being understood that they are not wholly mine, but which I am inclined to believe, Government will take cognizance of when discussing the merits of the question. I need not say I am wholly in favour of the movement. The writers on the subject have no doubt acted agreeably to their instinctive sense of what is best in the matter; but that 'best' may, I presume, be bettered by answering satisfactorily the questions I am going to put.

I. Is the grant of the concession a state necessity and does Government stand in need of our help in the matter?

II. Are the millions of India thoroughly loyal? The majority are no doubt loyal to the backbone (their lot compels them to be so.) But is it wise to ignore the existence of the disloyal element?

III. Taking for granted that we are all loyal subjects (without exception) need a spirit of disloyalty be innate in men? Some might suppose that the most thoroughly loyal person might turn out to be thoroughly disloyal by force of circumstances which may not have any existence at the present moment.

IV. Is it safe to give a military training to the untrained millions? The native army might in that case be pointed out as a source of danger. It did prove at one time to be such though it is now certainly more a source of safety to Government than of danger. But the rule of recurring decimals may hold good in this connection at some future time. And is it safe to add to the danger?

V. There are Englishmen holding respectable social and official positions who would certainly like to see the concession granted to Her Majesty's loyal subjects. But they might think there are disloyal men in our midst. And how and where would the line be drawn? What arguments are there to disabuse them of such an idea?

VI. Could not a beginning be made by allowing all natives in Government employ to become Volunteers?

VII. It is the interest of England to govern India, which means to govern us so as to secure our well-being and prosperity, but certainly never to confer on us such favors which, if misused, MIGHT bring about chaos in the place of order. And who can say such will never be the case? These are questions which might naturally suggest themselves to the Government and they ought to be answered fully and satisfactorily.

Apologizing for the length of my letter.

I remain &c.,
B.

Simla, August 2, 1885.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mofussil Subscriptions.	Rs.	A.	P
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,, Kalydas Bhattacharjee, Cownpur	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—12*th August*, 1885.

4th Augt—Mr C J O'Donnell, Offg Magte and Dy Collr, Howrah, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-four days, from 21st inst.

Mr R Carstairs, Offg Jt Magte and Dy Collr, Midnapore, is apptd to act as Magte and Dy Collr of Howrah, during the absence on leave of Mr. C J O'Donnell.

8th Augt—Mr W H D'Oyly, Magte and Collr, Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for two months and two days from 10th inst. or subsequent date.

Mr G J S Faulder, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Bhagulpore, is apptd to act as Magte and Collr of that dist, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W H D'Oyly.

Mr J T Babonau, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Jungipore, is allowed leave for two days, in extension of the leave granted him 16th Decr 1884.

Mr E T Lloyd, C S has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

Mr G J B T Dalton, Offg Dy Commr, Jungipore, is allowed leave for forty-two days, from date he may be relieved.

Mr R M Waller, Magte and Collr, on leave, is apptd to act as Dy Commr of Jungipore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr G J B T Dalton.

Col R C Money, Dy Commr of the second grade, on deputation as Manager, Durbhunga Raj, is promoted to the first grade of Dy Commrs, vice Col B W D Morton. Col Money will, however, continue to be employed as Manager, Durbhunga Raj.

Mr G J B T Dalton, Dy Commr of the second grade, is apptd sub protem to the first grade of Dy Commrs, vice Col R C Money, on deputation.

Police—10th Aug—Mr G B Havelock, Asst Supdt of Police, is posted to Monghyr.

Mr Havelock is apptd to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Monghyr, during the absence, on leave, of Major H. M. Ramsay.

11th Augt—Mr O S Stack, Offg Dy Inspr-Genl of Police, is confirmed in that apptmt, vice Col W T Fagan, retired.

The following Offg Asst Supdts of Police are posted to the districts mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr H B St Leger, Midnapore; Mr E C Ryland, 24-Pergunnahs; Mr. F L Halliday, Bhagulpore, Mr W F S Allen, Cuttack; and Mr S V Tayle Burdwan.

Jails—10th Augt—Mr H M Owen, Asst Supdt of Jails Buxar, is allowed leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

11th Aug—Mr M S Emerson, Asst Supdt of Jails, Alipore, acted as Supdt of the Presy Jail from 4th June to 8th July.

Registration—10th Augt—Mr A L McGavin, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Monghyr, is apptd to be also Sudder Sub-Registrar of Monghyr from 1st June, vice Mr H H Birch, transfd.

Medical—8th Augt—Surg S Little, M D, is apptd to act as Civil Surgeon of Beerbhoom, during the absence, on deputation of Surg Maj G C Roy.

10th Aug—Mr F J Murphy, Medl Officer at the Sand-heads, is allowed leave for one month, from 27th inst.

Vaccination—27th Augt—Asst Surg Mathura Nath Sen, Supdt of Vaccination, Behar Circle, is allowed leave for two months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Port Trust—7th August—The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Mr H W Ulloth of his apptmt as a Commr for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

Zoological Gardens—11th Augt—Mr J Croft is apptd to be a member of the Commee for the management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore.

Notification—11th Augt—In the list of Acts specified in the Notifn of 12th June, from which questions will be set at the next examination of candidates for admission to the Sub-Executive Service, "Act VIII of 1885" should be substituted for "Act VIII [B C] of 1869."

Mr H Pattison is apptd to be an Hony Magte for the Raneegunge and Assensole Benches in the dist of Burdwan, and is vested with the powers of a Magte of the third class.

The Lieut-Govr authorises Mr. D Sunder, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Alipore, in the dist of Julpigoree, who exercises the powers of a Munsif, to try civil suits at Failcotta.

8th Augt—Mr G C Sconce, Barr-at-Law, Offg Second Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is apptd to act as Chief Judge of that Court, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H Millett.

Advertisements.

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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottle.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches) and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT & CO'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!
GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guys Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULTS GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimaults Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY and all disorders proceeding from derangements of the Stomach or BOWELS.

Agents—BATHGATE & Co.—SMITH STANISTREET & Co. BONNERJEE & CO., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS Calcutta; TREACHER & Co. Bombay; BARRIE & Co. MADON & Co. and NORTON & Co. Madras; PLOMER & Co. Lahore: PEAKE ALLEN & CO, Lucknow; RIGGS & CO. Bangalore; and at all respectable Chemists.

NUBIAN
LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.
Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.
NUBIAN METAL POLISH Produces without labour an instantaneous polish on Brass, Copper, Britannia Metal, and Harness Accoutrements, &c. Application simple, effect lasting.
NUBIAN JAPAN BLACKING In stone bottles. For daily household use. Gives a brilliant polish.
NUBIAN PLATE POWDER, for Silver ware. NUBIAN HARNESS OIL & POLISH COMBINED, in stone bottles. NUBIAN PET BOOT POLISH, for Ladies' use only. Our goods obtainable everywhere.
THE NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.

For Sale.

FRESH MAHOGANY SEED,

Price Rupees two per pound, Cash.

Apply to Sperintendent Botanical Garden, Howrah.

NOTICE.

Wanted a Superintendent for the management of Perghunnah Baharbund &c.the well known Zemindary of Moha Ranee Surnomoyee, M.I.O.C.I. of Kassimbazar. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem to rise to Rs. 175. Substantial Security for Rs. 10,000 would be required. Thorough knowledge of Zemindary affairs and a fair knowledge of English are indispensable. Applications with copies of testimonials would be received at the Kassimbazar Rajbaree or by the undersigned till the 31st August next.

Berhampore, The 26th July, 1885. } BIOKUNT NATH SEN, *Legal Adviser to Her Highness Maha Ranee Surnomoyee M.I.O.C.I.*

AMRITA CHURNA.

This famous medicine cures all kinds of obstinate and complicated chronic diseases of mankind is also the best specific for all sorts of female complaints.

This preparation purifies the blood, nourishes the body and strengthens the constitution and at the same time quite innocent and harmless.

Cost of 1 set for 20 days use	Rs.	4	4	0
Postage for 1set to 3 sets	,,	0	4	0

Testimonials accompany the medicine.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

It is the most certain remedy for cholera and gives immediate relief. Only two hours patient observation will show wonderful change. Death can never approach by cholera if the Pills are properly used. This same Pills are also a sovereign remedy for sunstroke.

Cost of 50 Pills is	Rs.	5	0	0
Cost of 25 Pills is	,,	3	0	0
Postage for each set is	,,	0	4	0

Both the above can be sent by V. P. P. by advancing annas 8 for postage and packing.

THE FAMOUS AMRITA RASSA.

Cost of a phial	Rs.	5	0	0
Postage and packing	,,	1	8	0

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEE,
Misirpokhra, Benares City.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,—The Cholera Pills you sent last time gave a most beneficial result over the severe cholera epidemic that raised at the end of last winter among our coolies, who live by thousands in cottages placed close to each other. We tried several other medicines, but none but your Pills gave beneficial results.

(Sd.) SAMA DHUN MOOKERJI AND SONS,
Contractors, Hooghly Bridge Works.

SIR,—I have great pleasure to intimate to you that your Cholera Pills have done (as I can say from my experience) the greatest of wonders during the recent outbreak of cholera at the Umballa City. I have treated 148 cases without a single failure.

(Sd.) BRAJA BALLAV MOOKERJI,
Hd. Clerk, Dy. Commr's Office, Umballa.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you that your Cholera Pills have been a great boon to those infected with Cholera. I tried them in fifty cases in all of which they were successful except five or six cases.

(Sd.) C. W. RICHARDSON,
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

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Surgeons Apothecaries and Pharmaceutical Chemists.

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NATURAL CARLSBAD SALTS (German)

The natural mineral spring is evaporated to crystalized salt without impairments of original quality. They are very useful, portable and effective. The dose is very small requiring only the necessary amount of water for its administration. They are very largely used by the Faculty in cases of sluggish, lower or loaded liver with engorgement of portal circulation. In habitual constipation with disturbance of Digestive system they are very useful and effective.

7 *per bottle of* 1 lb.

LAVILLE'S GOUT LIGUEUR

One of the most celebrated remedy for gout and Rheumatism. It is regarded as a specific. Needs no recommendation.

per Phial Rs. 6.

FLETCHER'S. SYR FERRIET QUINIAET STRYCHNIA HYDROBROMAT

Has gained a high reputation in the treatment of chorea,, Epillepsy, Hysteria, Anœmia of the Brain and in all forms of nervous debility and exhaustion.

Oz. 12 *Ans.*

AUNGL ANODYNE COLLOID (FERRIS,)

A most valuable topical application in Newralgia, Aciatica, Lumbago and all forms of muscular pains.

Oz. 1-8.

LOCOCK'S PALMONIC WAFERS

A really good medicine for cough, cold and catarrh. Very useful in Chronic Bronchites with profuse expectoration far superior to Keating's &c.

per phial Ans. 12.

BOUDAULT'S PEPSINE ACIDIFEE NO. 1

A very active preparation of Pepsine largely used with success by medical men in indejestion and malnutretion.

3 *per phial of* 1 Oz.

PARRESHE'S CHEMICAL FOOD

A very fine preparation of iron very easily assimilable. Contains all the bone-forming elements. Very useful in malnutretion, reckets, anœmia, chlorosis and nervous debility.

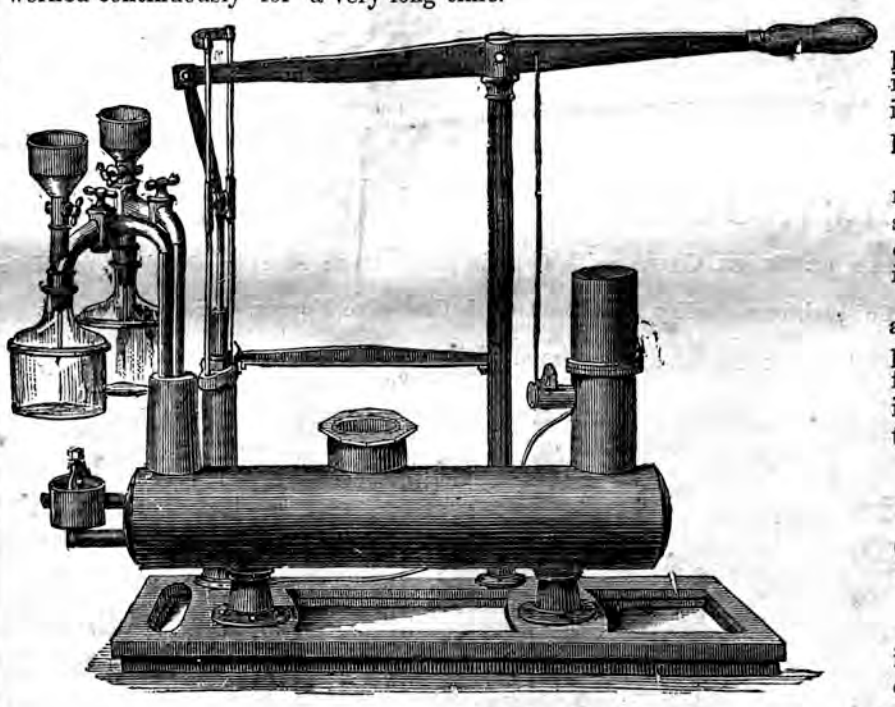
Oz. 8 *Ans.*

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 2o minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

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For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ...	Cash Rs.	10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.		
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c.	Cash Rs.	22

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s. 6d.,

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

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HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS:

WHOLESALE, RETAIL & GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, IMPORTERS OF

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.....	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	inches.
Breadth ...	10	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	„
Depth	8½	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24	„
Rs.....	42-0	50-0	55-0	60-0	65-0	70-0	80-0	90-0	100-0	110-0	120-0	each.

Wrought-iron Bands with Hasps and Staples for Padlocks are fitted when extra security is required, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under:—

Rs.	15-0	15-0	15-0	19-0	19-0	19-0	23-0	23-0	26-0	26-0	26-0 each.

Capacity of above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags, containing one thousand each.

Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000 each.

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

T. E. Thomson & Co., have also always in stock Fire and Thief-Resisting Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Milners make.

CASH AND PAPER BOXES.

LOCKS OF ALL KINDS AND AT VARIOUS PRICES.

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MANUFACTURERS OF CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES, RAILWAY STATIONS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OFFICES, &C.,

CHIMINGCLOCKS FOR HALLS,

IN OAK WALNUT TEAK OR BLACK CASES, with Ormolu and Bronze Mounts, Brackets to Match

Full Size, extra finished, best quality Movement, with Chains to Fusees, Striking Quarters on 8 Bells, and Hours on Full-toned Gong.

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Chronograph Watches, Minute and Quarter-hour Repeaters, and all other complicated Watches in Gold or Silver Cases in stock.

Watches in Walking—Sticks—Ring Watches, Fancy Watches with Keyless action in Birds, Butterflies Crosses.

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Mechanical Jewellery Rotating Centres one or two ways, in Pearls and Diamonds, Etc, Etc.

DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS

In Gilt Bronze, with Painted China Panels, and Vases to Match. Also in Antique Silver Bronze, with Candelabras, and in decorated Bronze, for use without Glass Shades.

FINE ART BRONZE STATUETTES, BUSTS, JUGS, VASES, ETC.

WATCHMAKERS

COOKE & KELVEY

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

GUARANTEED DEBENTURE LOAN, 1885.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, V of 1870 *(B.C.), and the amending Acts, and the Act to enable the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta to construct Docks at Kidderpore, Act II (B.C.) of* 1885. *Issue of seventy-five lakhs of Rupees, 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of not less than forty years. Interest guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.*

TENDERS are invited for a loan of seventy-five lakhs of rupees at 4½ per cent interest upon debentures to be issued under the provisions of Act II (BC.) of 1885 to provide for the construction, equipment, maintenance, and management of the docks at Kidderpore, such loan having been sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd July 1885, Part I, page 717, the payment of interest thereon being secured by the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on 1st October, 25 percent. on 1st November, and the balance on 1st December 1885, into the Bank of Bengal. Any allotment may, however, be paid in full at the option of the tenderer upon receipt of letter of allotment, and interest will run on such payments from the date of the Bank's receipts. The Bank of Bengal's receipts for the payments should be forwarded to the Port Commissioners, who, upon the receipt of the acknowledgment for the final instalment, will issue the debentures for the amount allotted in such sums as the holders of the receipts may desire. Arrangements will be made, if required, to enface debentures issued under this loan for payment of interest in England by drafts on India.

Tenders in the prescribed form should be filled up and forwarded in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Dock Loan, 1885," to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the 16th day of September, 1885, accompanied by either Government Promissory Notes equal in value to, or a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for, 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the Office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.

Port Commissioners' Office,
Dated 23rd July, 1885.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary,

HOUSE FOR SALE AT DARJILING.

A small 4 roomed brick-built house in a most central and healthy part of the Town, suited to family residence of a Native gentleman, for particulars apply to J. N. Chakravarti, Ferudale, Darjiling.

DURBHANGA TRADING Co.

BEST TIRHUT MANGO & LITCHI GRAFTS.

Of about 40 qualities such as Maldah, Bombay Langra, Darima, Bhadoi &c,

Despatched to all Railway Stations. Catalogue on application with ½ anna postage stamp.

HAROLD & CO.,

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WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Pianofortes	from Rs.	280	each.
Harmoniums	from Rs.	100	each.
American Organs	from Rs.	120	each.
Musical Boxes	from Rs.	3	each.
Violins	from Rs.	50	each.
Guitars	from Rs.	50	each.
Banjos	from Rs.	10	each.
Tambourines	from Rs.	4	each.
Zithers	from Rs.	35	each.
Orguinettes, playing mechanically	from Rs.	50	each.
Clarionets	from Rs.	35	each.
Flutes	from Rs.	16	each.
Flageolets	from Rs.	25	each.
Piccolos	from Rs.	20	each.
Fifes	from Rs.	5	each.
Cornopeons	from Rs.	35	each.
Orchestrinas (Hand-power, playing Bengali and Hindoostani tunes.)	from Rs.	350	each.
Harold-Flutes	from Rs.	125	each.
Harmoniflutes	from Rs.	40	each.
Hand Organs	from Rs.	05	each.
Mechanical Organs	from Rs.	400	each.
Orchestrions (Mechanical)	from Rs.	2,000	each.
Pianetta-Clarinettas	from Rs.	120	each.
Concertinas	from Rs.	25	each.
Accordeons	from Rs.	25	each.
Bagpipes	from Rs.	150	each.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Every article connected with Musical Instruments.

NEW MUSIC AND NEW SONGS BY EVERY MAIL.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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REAL GUARANTEED BRAZIL BEST PEBBLES

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles	Rs.	25	0	0
Silver „ „ „	„	10	0	0
Steel „ „ „	„	6	0	0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver	„	6	0	0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal	„	10	0	0
Testers to be sent on deposit of	„	10	0	0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
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Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

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Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

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CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

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IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

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Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA

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DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain-Curer only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS!!! are our Trade Marks.

DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah-street, Calcutta.

The Lady Superioress of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, writes:—"We find Darlington's Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.—Sister Theodorine, *Superioress, F. de la Croix.*"

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., ordered a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary.

☞ Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,500,000
Paid up Capital	£625,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court,
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ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India:—MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately *before attaining.*									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES,
CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 60, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

I. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
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